

# **WOMENINHARFORD COUNTY**

## **STATUS REPORT 2011**

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**LEAD**

**EMPOWER**

**INSPIRE**

**Harford County Commission for Women**

# WOMEN IN HARFORD COUNTY STATUS REPORT 2011

HARFORD COUNTY COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

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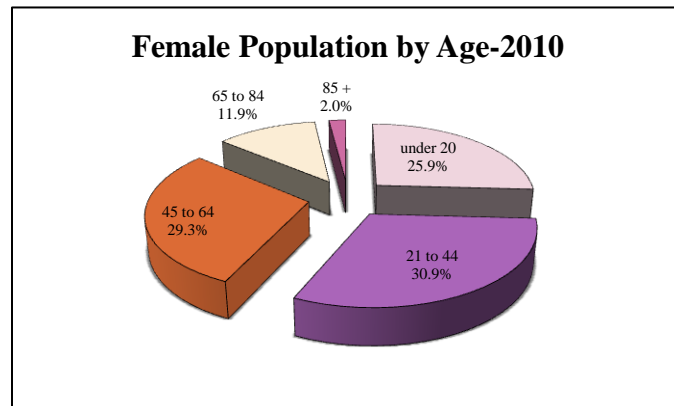
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## WOMEN IN HARFORD COUNTY

### POPULATION OF WOMEN

According to the U.S. Census' 2010 American Community Survey, 244,826 people reside in Harford County. This represents an increase of more than 26,236 (12%) since 2000. The population of Harford County is the 7<sup>th</sup> rank in Maryland and accounts for 4.2 percent of the state's population.

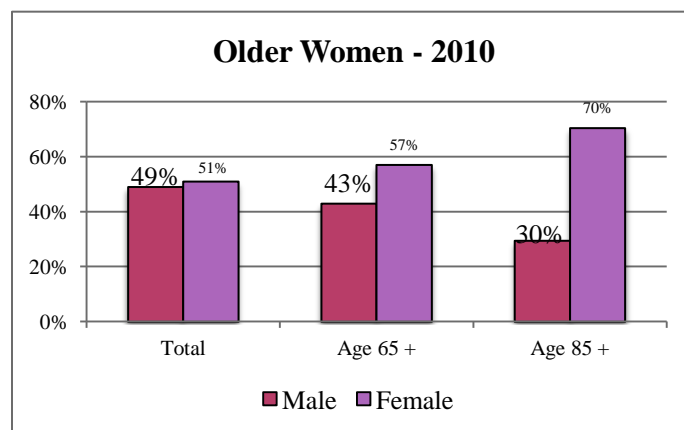
**Figure 1 Harford County Female Population - 2010**



In 2010, there were 2,981,790 women and girls in Maryland, comprising 52 percent of the total state population. The statistics for Harford County mirror the state with women and girls accounting for 125,133 (51%) of the county population, outnumbering men and boys by 5,440. The age breakdown of women and girls in the county is similar to that of county men and boys, but there are more women than men above 65 years of age. Girls 20 years and younger comprise 26 percent of the female population. Thirty-one percent are between the ages of 21 and 44; 29 percent are

between the ages of 45 and 64; and 12 percent are between the ages of 65 and 84. Two percent of the county's women are 85 years and older. The median age for county women is 40.6, 3.2 years older than in 2000.

### OLDER WOMEN

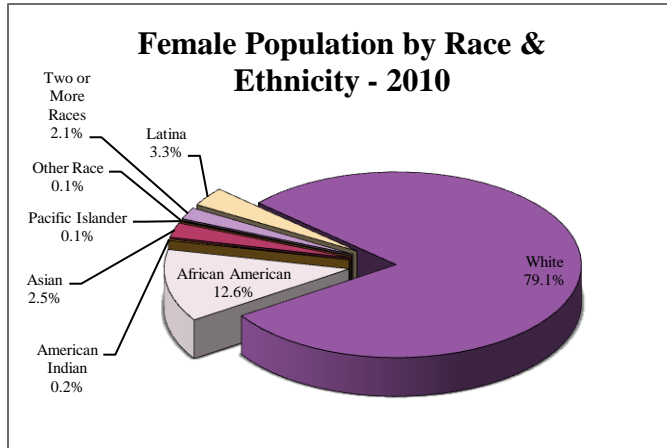


Persons age 65 and older represent 12.5 percent of the county population. This proportion echoes that of the state (12.3%) and increased about 23.7 percent since 2000, when people 65 and older represented 10.1 percent of the county population. Women comprise the majority (57%) of this age group with nearly 17,431 women age 65 and older, 4,302 more than men. By age 85, women outnumber men two to one. There are 2,517 women who are 85 years and older living in Harford County.

**Figure 2 Harford County Older Women - 2010**

## POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

The foreign born population (male and female) represent 4.19 percent of the county's total population. This is a significant increase since 1990 when the foreign born represented 1 percent of the county population. Fifty-six percent of this population is female.



Among Harford County women, 79.1 percent are white, 12.6 percent are African-American, 3.3 percent are Latina and 2.5 percent are Asian. Since 2000, the Hispanic populations doubled and Asian population increased 75 percent. The proportion of African-American increased by 51.6 percent, while the proportion of White increased by only 3.4 percent.

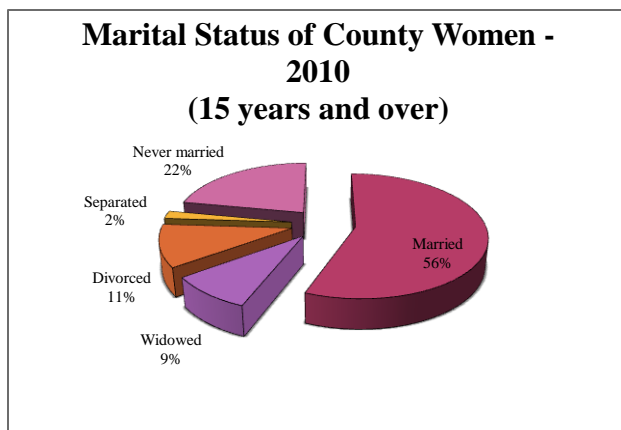
**Figure 3 Female Population by Race & Ethnicity - 2010**

## MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDBEARING PATTERNS

### MARITAL STATUS

Population 15+ years	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
Total in 2010	190,268	58.3%	5.6%	9.2%	2.2%	24.8%
Females 15+ years in 2010	98,240	56%	9%	11%	2%	22%
Females 15+ years in 2000	86,874	59.9%	8.9%	9.2%	2.6%	19.3%

**Table 1 Harford County Marital Status - 2000 & 2010**



In 2010, fifty-six percent of county women 15 years and older are married; 22 percent have never been married; 11 percent are divorced; 9 percent are widowed and 2 percent are separated. There has been slightly change in women's marital status pattern since 2000 except the number of married women decreased about 4% together with the increase of about 3% of women never married.

**Figure 4 Harford County Women Marital Status-2010**

## FERTILITY

In 2009, there were 3,143 births in 2009 in Harford County. Approximately 2.7 percent (85) were born to teen mothers. Unmarried mothers represent 23.2 percent of women who gave birth in 2009, indicating that one in four babies was born into a single parent family. In 2010, there are approximately 4,150 birth certificates processed indicating an increase of 32 percent since 2009.

	Total	Women with births in the past 12 months	%	Rate per 1,000 women	Percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months who were unmarried
<b>Women 15 to 50 years</b>	<b>61,391</b>	<b>3,143 (51.2%)</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>23.2%</b>
<b>15 to 19 years</b>	8,283	85	2.7%	10	100.0%
<b>20 to 34 years</b>	21,054	2,409	76.6%	114	24.6%
<b>35 to 50 years</b>	32,054	649	20.6%	20	7.7%
<b>Unmarried mother</b>		728	23.2%		

Table 2 Harford County Fertility - 2009

## WOMEN AND DISABILITIES

In 2007, there are 12.3 percent of people 5 years and over in the county classified as disabled by the U.S. Census Bureau. Women represent 52 percent of these individuals. Of the 113,402 women and girls above the age of five, 10.9 percent have some form of disability.

**Women with Disability  
(Population 5 years and over, 2007)**

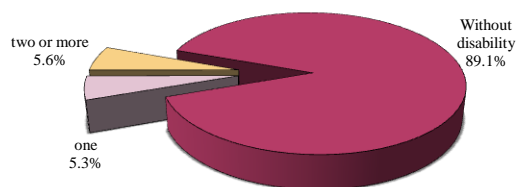


Figure 5 Women with Disability - 2007

Population 5+ years	Total	Male	Female
	<b>217,355</b>	<b>103,953</b>	<b>113,402</b>
Without any disability	87.7%	86.1%	89.1%
With one type of disability	5.8%	6.4%	5.3%
With two or more types of disabilities	6.5%	7.4%	5.6%

Table 3 Harford County Population with Disability - 2007

**Note:** In the 2005 American Community Survey, the U.S. Census Bureau determined a person's disability status by one of six disability conditions: sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-home and employment disability. Disability status was determined for all civilian non-institutionalized people over the age of five. People between 16 and 64 years of age were classified as disabled if they reported any of the six disabilities listed above. People age 5 to 15 were classified as disabled if they reported either a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability. People 65 and over were classified as disabled if they reported any of the disabilities except employment disability.



## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

In 2010, there were 90,218 households and 66,335(73.5%) families in Harford County. Out of 207,638 population in families, there were 59,417 people were under 18 years old.

Single-headed families represent 21.5 percent of all county households and 21.3 percent of county families. Single women head 12.4 percent of county households and 15.3 percent of county families. Of the 19,358 households headed by a single householder, 11,165 (57.7%) are headed by single women, and 8,193 (42.3%) are headed by single men.

Households	Total	Family household	Non-family household
Total households	90,218	66,335	23,883
Average household size	2.68	73.5%	26.5%

Table 4 Households - 2010

Families	Total	Married-couple	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
Total families	66,335	52,228	3,938	10,169
Average family size	3.13	78.7%	5.9%	15.3%

Table 5 Families - 2010

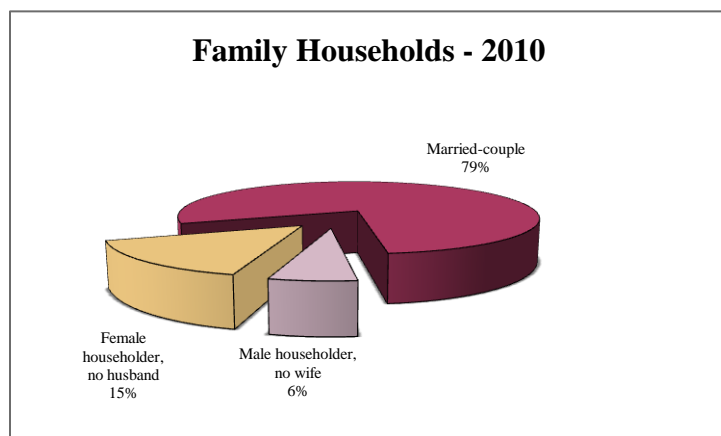


Figure 6 Family Households – 2010

Family Households	Total	90,218
Unmarried-partner	5,351	100%
Male householder with male partner	213	4%
Male householder with female partner	2,559	47.8%
Female householder with female partner	347	6.5%
Female householder with male partner	2,232	41.7%

Table 6 Unmarried-Partner Households - 2010

Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. In 2010, there were 347 female householders with the same-sex partner which represented 6.5 percent of the unmarried-partner population of the county.

<b>Family Households(66,335)</b>	<b>Owner Occupied</b>	<b>Renter Occupied</b>
Husband-wife families	47,210	5,018
Male householder with no spouse	2,722	1,216
Female householder with no spouse	6,229	3,940
<b>Nonfamily Households (23,883)</b>		
Male householder:Living alone	5,067	3,126
Male householder: Not living alone	1,611	1,000
Female householder: Living alone	7,734	3,431
Female householder: Not living alone	1,258	656

**Table 7. Tenure by Household Type**

In 2010, about 95 percent of husband-wife families owned their house. There were about a third of total families of both male and female with no spouse of male and female rented their place. There were more than 60 percent of nonfamily households of both sexes (both living alone and not living alone) owned their place.

There were 11,104 (16.7%) householders of age 65 and over, which 2,082 were female. Of 29,517 nonfamily households, there were 13,079 were female. Of 11,265 female nonfamily households living alone, 5,273 were 65 and older.

## CHAPTER SOURCES

- 2010 Demographic Profile for Maryland and Jurisdictions Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis/State Data Center, May 2011: [www.planning.maryland.gov/msdc/](http://www.planning.maryland.gov/msdc/)
- [http://www.census.state.md.us/census2010/SF1DP/cen10\\_SF1DP.shtml](http://www.census.state.md.us/census2010/SF1DP/cen10_SF1DP.shtml)
- Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
  - S1201: Marital Status
  - S1301: Fertility
- 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
  - S1801: Disability Characteristics
- U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census Demographic Profiles
  - Table S0502: Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry into the United States
- Harford County Health Department ANNUAL REPORT Fiscal Year 2010: <http://www.harfordcountymd.gov/Health/Download/1653.pdf>

## WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

### WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE

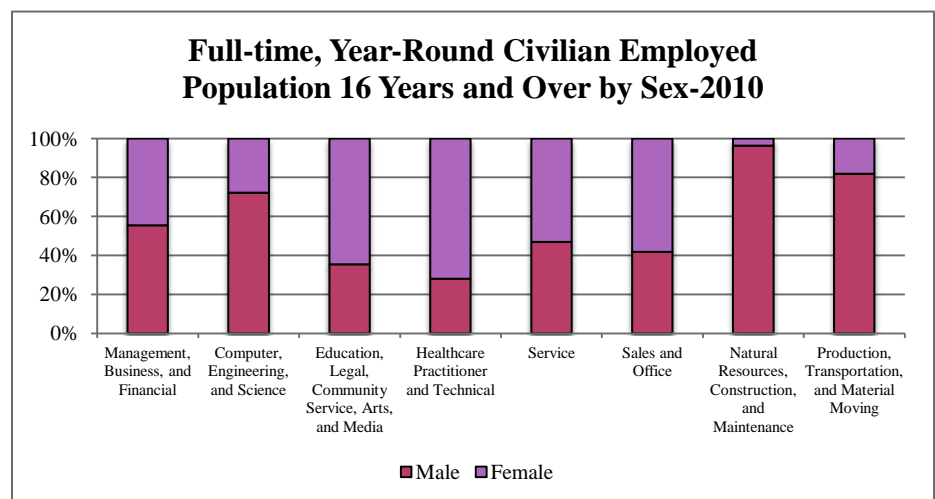
In 2010, the American Community Survey reports that 48 percent of 135,154 total labor force (16 years and older) is female. Of women 16 years and older in Harford County, 65 percent were in the labor force. Eight percent of female in the labor force are unemployed. Less than 1 percent (255) of female 16 years and older are in the armed force.

	Total	In Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force	Armed Force
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	190,651	135,154	134,082	1,072
<b>Female 16 years and over</b>	99,195	64,930	64,675	255

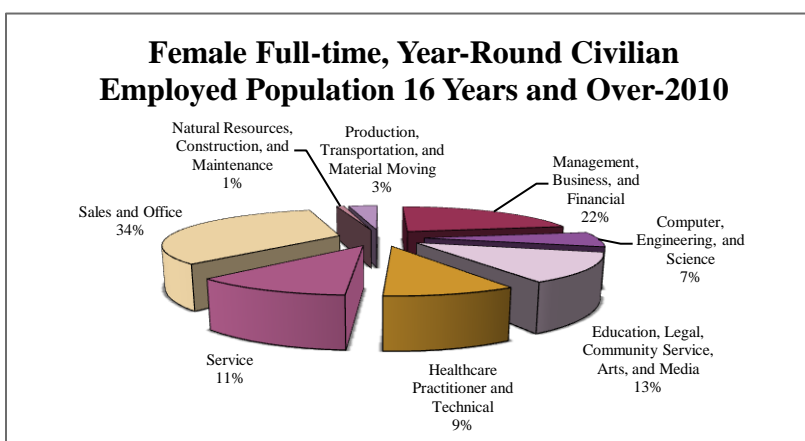
**Table 8 Population 16 and over in Labor Force-2010**

While women are three times more likely to work in healthcare practitioner and technical jobs than men, relatively few women have natural resources, construction, and maintenance jobs.

At all levels of educational attainment, the labor force participation rate of women was slightly higher than that of their male counterpart. In 2010, the participation rate of women 18 and older with less than a high school diploma was only 10.8 percent, compared to 17.6 percent for men. Among those with bachelor's degrees or higher, the participation rate of women was 58.3%, compared to 48% for men.



**Figure 7 Occupation by Sex - 2010**



**Figure 8 Female Population 16 and over by Occupation-2010**

Women continue to be concentrated in traditionally female occupations in 2010. About a third of all women were employed in sales and office occupations, and 22 percent were in management, business, and financial jobs. Less than 5 percent of all women were employed in the following occupations: natural resources, construction, maintenance, production, transportation, and material moving.

## INCOME AND EARNINGS

According to the U.S. Census' 2010 American Community Survey, the median earnings in the past 12 months of the population 25 years and over was \$45,627. The median earnings of female was \$40,000 which \$12,433 less than of male. The median earnings for all full-time, year-round workers were \$41,057 which \$46,094 for female and \$58,020 for male.

16.5 percent of whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level were families with female householder, no husband present.

<b>Poverty rate for the population 25 years and over for whom poverty status is determined by educational attainment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Less than high school graduate	11.9%	8.4%	15.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7.8%	7.1%	8.6%
Some college or associate's degree	4.8%	3.9%	5.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%	0.6%	2.2%

**Table 9 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment - 2010**

At all level of education, the percentage of women poverty rate was likely higher than male rate.

## CHAPTER SOURCES

- U.S. Census Bureau 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
  - Table S2402: OCCUPATION BY SEX AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
  - Table DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
  - Table S1501: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

## WOMEN AND EDUCATION

### WOMEN AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Women age 25-65 are more likely than men of that age group to have attained a bachelor's degree. Women earned less than half of all bachelor's degrees in Science & Engineering as well as in Business, and slightly more than half of degrees in Arts, Humanities, and other. In Education and Science & Engineering related fields, women earned the great majority of degrees.

**Population 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment by Age Group - 2010**

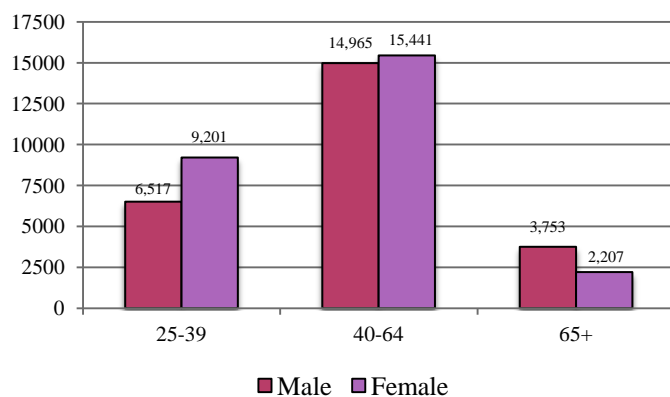


Figure 9 Educational Attainment by Age - 2010

**Population 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment by Field of Bachelor's - 2010**

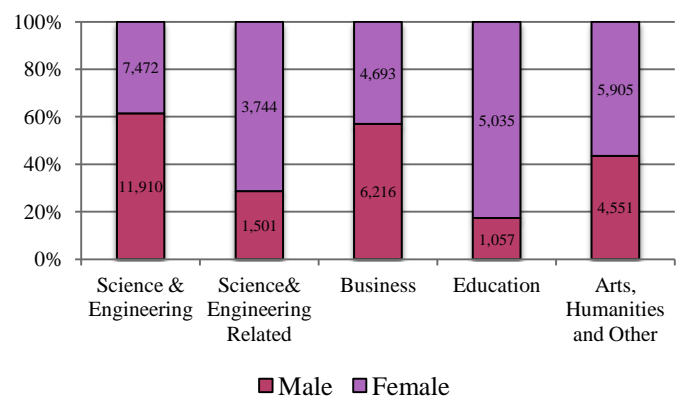


Figure 10 Education Attainment by Field-2010

**Women 25+ with Bachelors Degree or Higher Attainment by Field - 2010**

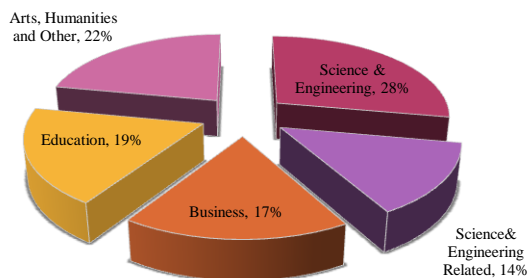


Figure 11 Women Educational Attainment by Field - 2010

**Women with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment by Field of Bachelor's - 2010**

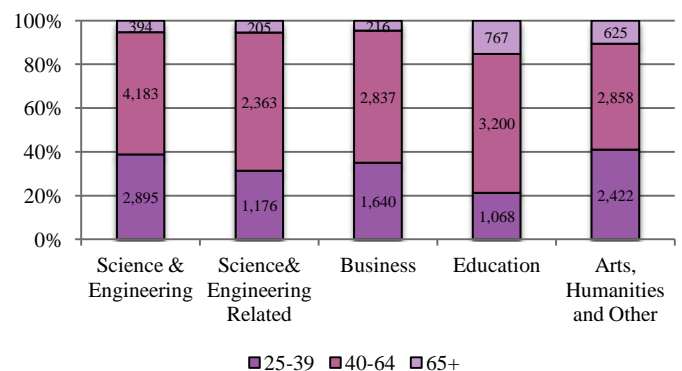


Figure 12 Women Educational Attainment by Field-2010

## WOMEN WORKING IN EDUCATION

### HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

In 1995, Dr. Claudia E. Chiesi became the first female president of Harford Community College – 39 years after it opened its doors in 1956. She was resigned in 2005.

In 2010, the college employed 982 people; 62 percent are women. Women make up 67 percent of the administrators, 71 percent of professional positions, and 54 percent of the faculty. Five of the 11 deans are women. Female full-time employees are nearly twice of males.

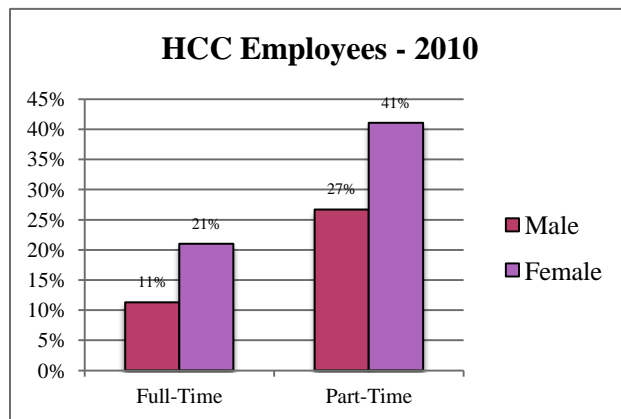


Figure 13 HCC Full-Time/Part-Time Employee– 2010

Full-Time Employee	Male	Female
Faculty - Credit	46%	54%
Staff	29%	71%
Administrative	33%	67%
Total	35%	65%

Table 10 HCC Employee - 2010

## GIRLS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

At Harford Community College, the percentage of female student enrollments has been more than of male students since 2009. In Harford County, there are more boys than girls enrolled in the public school systems. In 2011, forty nine percent (18,646) of 38,394 students enrolled to Harford County Public School.

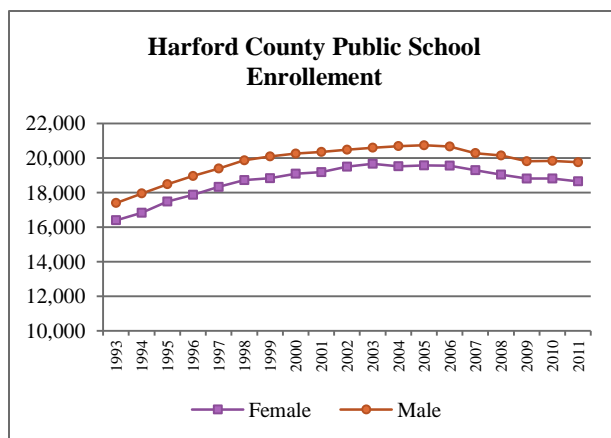


Figure 14 HCPS Enrollments

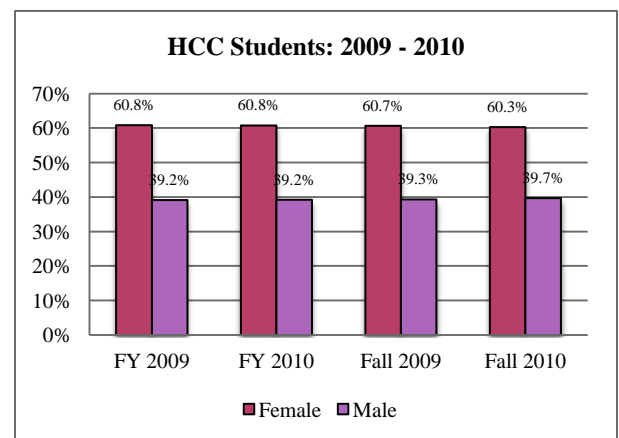


Figure 15 HCC Enrollment 2009-2010

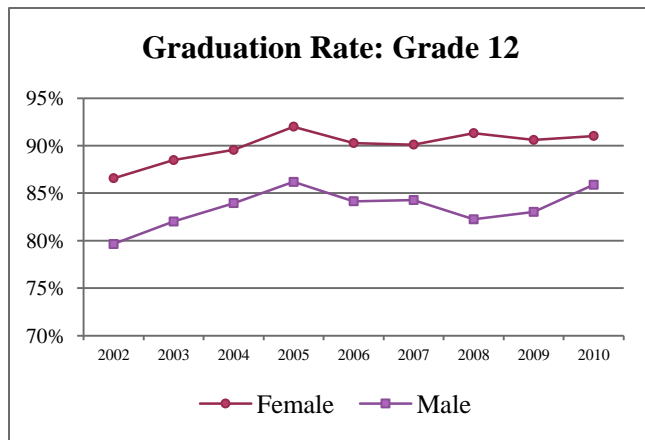


Figure 18 High School Graduation Rate - 2010

The graduation rates of girls' high school students including special education students have been slightly higher than that of the boys.

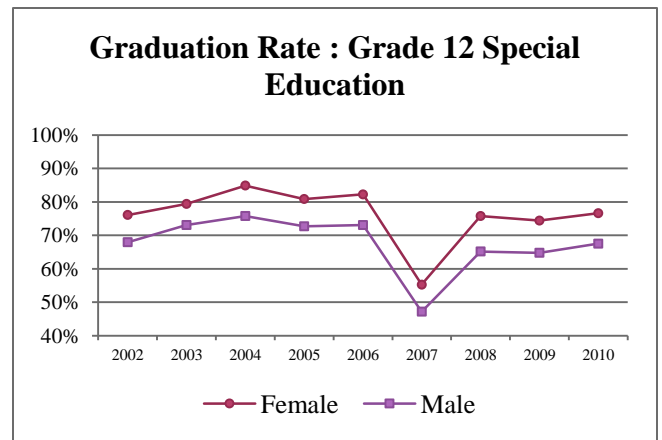


Figure 19 High School Graduation Rate: Special Education - 2010

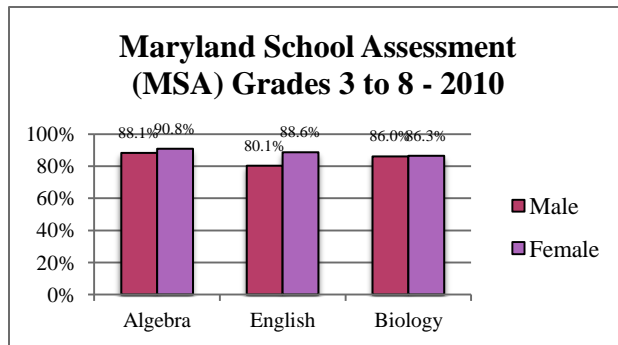


Figure 16 MSA Grades 3 to 8 - 2010

Table 11 MSA Grades 3 to 8: Math & Reading - 2010

Girls in grades 3 to 8 scored higher than boys in Maryland School Assessment (MSA): Algebra, English, and Biology. The percentage of girls grades 3 to 8 proficient in Reading are about 90 percent or above.

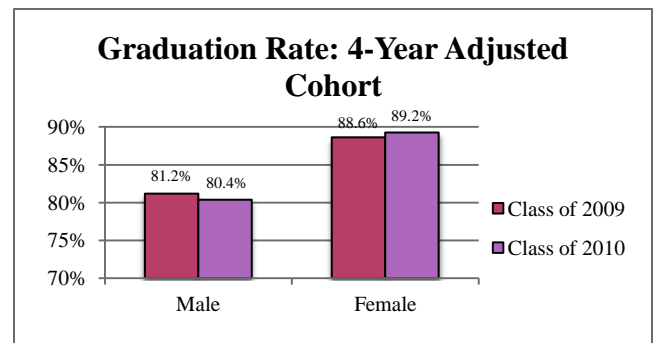


Figure 17 Graduation Rate 2009-2010

Grade	MSA-Math		MSA-Reading	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	87.9%	88.5%	84.4%	90.7%
4	92.1%	92.8%	90.4%	93.6%
5	85.2%	87.9%	90.7%	94.8%
6	82.3%	87.6%	84.8%	89.2%
7	76.5%	79.8%	84.2%	91.4%
8	71.4%	74.1%	86%	91.1%

## CHAPTER SOURCES

- Table B15011: SEX BY AGE BY FIELD OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOR FIRST MAJOR FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER - Universe: Population 25 years and over with a Bachelor's degree or higher attainment; 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
- <http://professionals.collegeboard.com/data-reports-research/sat/cb-seniors-2010>
- <http://www.mdreportcard.org>
- Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Accountability and Assessment 2008-2010: SAT Overall Mean Scores, Harford County

## WOMEN AND HEALTH

### CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death (Total 1,797)	Female	%
All causes	925	51%
Heart Diseases	227	25%
Malignant Neoplasms	212	23%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	46	5%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	64	7%
Accidents	14	2%
Diabetes Mellitus	26	3%
Other Causes (less than 3% each)	336	36%
<b>Others (&lt;3%)</b>		
Influenza and Pneumonia	22	2%
Septicemia	20	2%
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	16	2%
Alzheimer's Disease	23	2%
Suicide	6	1%
Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease	17	2%
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	5	1%
Parkinson's Disease	8	1%

Figure 20 Causes of Death - 2009

Heart disease is the leading cause of death for both men and women in Harford County and across the nation. In 2004, according to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the top five causes of death for county women were:

- 1) heart disease (includes heart attack);
- 2) malignant neoplasm (cancer);
- 3) cerebrovascular diseases (includes stroke);
- 4) chronic lower respiratory diseases (includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and emphysema); and
- 5) influenza and pneumonia.



County men and women share the top three causes of death and far fewer men die from chronic respiratory diseases than women. Instead, women are half as likely to die from accidents as men, with 56 female deaths versus 111 male accident related deaths in 2004.

There is also a significant gender disparity in the numbers of deaths as a result of Alzheimer's and suicide. The number of women who die from Alzheimer's disease is more than triple the number of men. In 2004, 101 female and 27 male deaths were attributed to Alzheimer's disease. The inverse is true for suicide -- the number of men who died by suicide is more than triple the number of women. In 2004, 14 women died by suicide while 45 men died by suicide in Harford County.

## CANCER OF BREAST AND FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

In Harford County for 2004, the percentage of women 40 years or older that have ever received a mammogram was 91.9% which was consistent with the Baltimore Metro Region (92.1%) and the State (91.7%). In terms of when these Harford County women last received their mammogram, a majority of them (74%) were within the last year and 10% never received a mammogram.

<b>Number of Respondents interviewed: 2010</b>	<b>Harford County</b>	<b>Total interviewed</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Maryland</b>	<b>Total interviewed</b>	<b>%</b>
Ever had a mammogram? (40+ years old)	136	141	96.5%	4,285	4,554	94.1%
Ever had a mammogram and breast exam? (40+ years old)	131	141	92.9%	4,027	4,533	88.8%

**Figure 21 Mammogram respondents - 2010**

In 2001, 113 women died of breast cancer. Among the 24 counties in Maryland, Harford County ranked 18th in the rate of breast cancer incidence. The Maryland Cancer Registry reported that in 2001, of every 100,000 Harford County women, 114 were diagnosed with breast cancer. Breast cancer affects white women at a higher rate than women of other races. However, black women are more likely to die from this disease. In 2001, white women had a breast cancer incidence rate of 112 per 100,000, and 95 of every 100,000 black women were diagnosed with breast cancer. Of the 113 breast cancer deaths that same year, 88 (78%) were white women, reflecting the larger percentage they represent of the female population.

An average of 23 per 100,000 females in the county died of breast cancer between 2002 and 2004. Over the same time period, the mortality rate for white women was equal to the county average for women (22.5) while black women had a higher average of 34.7 deaths per 100,000. In 2005, 63 women died of cervical, uterine or ovarian cancer. In 2001, there were 36 women in the county diagnosed with cervical cancer. That same year, nine women died of this disease. The cervical cancer incidence rate for the county is 7.1 per 100,000 women, about the same as the state (7.0) and slightly lower than the national rate (7.9).

## HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

The HIV/AIDS Services Unit provides free, anonymous or confidential HIV antibody testing and educational counseling. In partnership with the Johns Hopkins Hospital Moore Clinic, the Unit provides primary care to HIV positive patients and enhances access to medical care and entitlement resources for HIV/AIDS-affected persons via nursing and social work case management services.

- Performed HIV testing on 1,212 persons; provided group and individual educational counseling to high-risk individuals in a variety of outreach settings.
- Provided case management services for an average annual caseload of 140 HIV/AIDS clients, including 24 new clients and 3 clients who re-entered care, many of whom presented challenges with dual and multiple diagnoses.

## CHAPTER SOURCES

- Department of Mental Health and Hygiene: Vital Statistics Administration
- <http://vsa.maryland.gov/html/reports.cfm>
- Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

## WOMEN VETERANS

### CIVILIAN POPULATION

In 2009, there were 176,442 civilian population (18 years and over). Fourteen percent of those represented veterans. The female veteran populations were about 20 percent less than the nonveteran group.

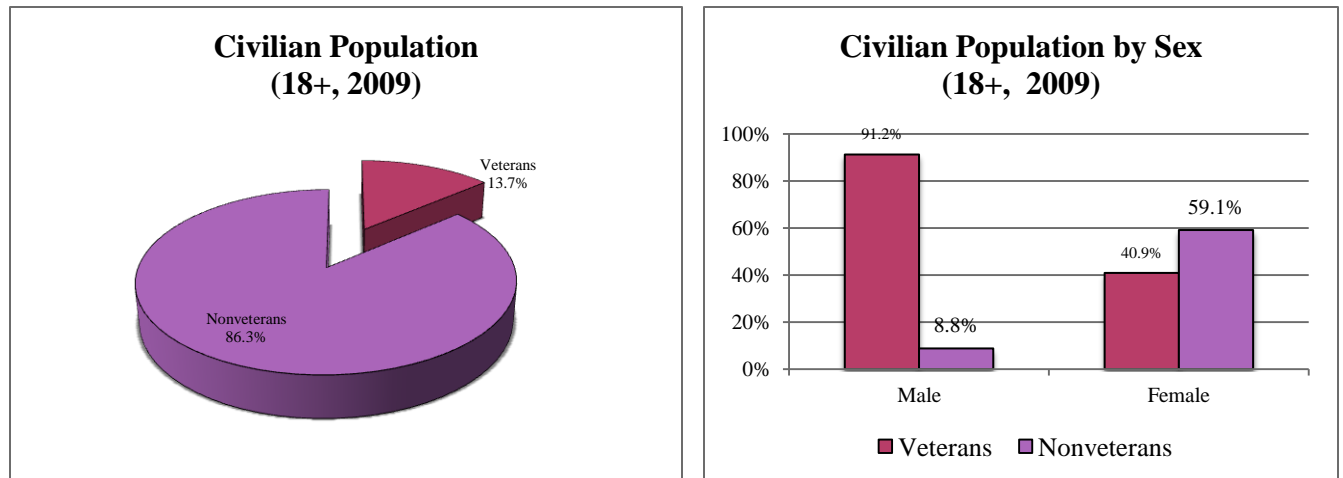


Figure 22 Civilian Population - 2009

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The 2005-2009 American Community Survey shows that of the female and male population 25 years and older in Harford County, about 9 percent of veterans and nonveterans have not graduated from high school. Both veterans and nonveterans are almost equal in their high school graduation rate, but fewer veterans than non-veterans have earned a bachelor's degree.

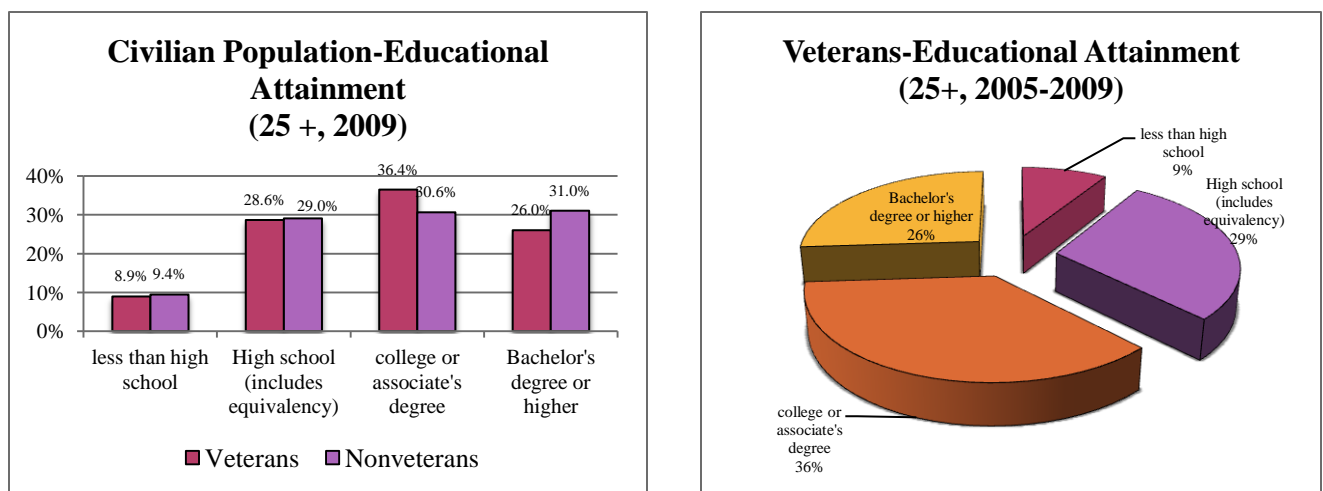


Figure 23 Civilian Educational Attainment - 2009

Figure 24 Veteran Educational Attainment - 2009

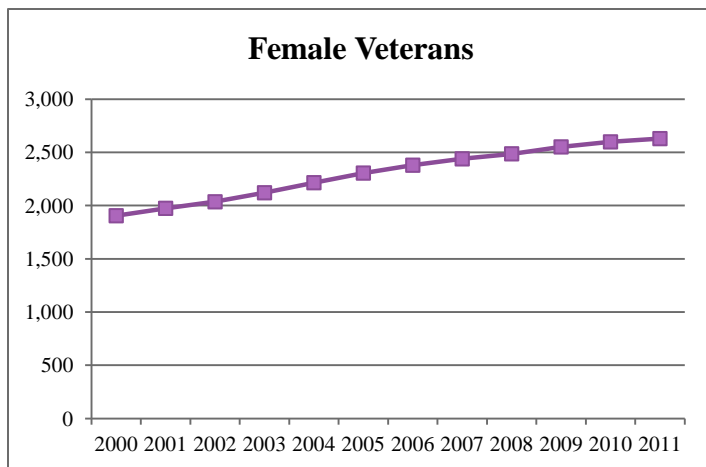


Figure 26 Harford County Female Veteran - 2000-2011

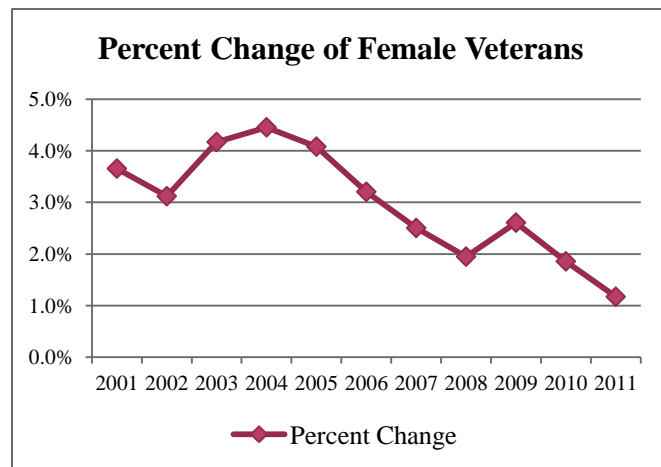
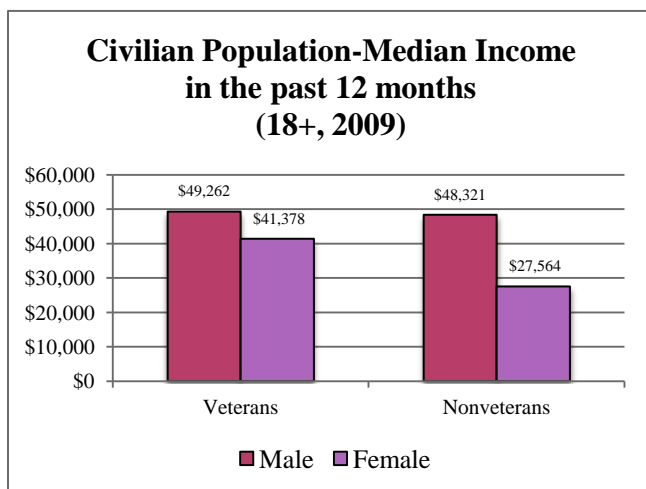


Figure 25 Percent Change of Female Veterans

The number of female veterans has been increased since 2000. Between 2000 and 2005, there were 21percent increase of female veterans while only 13 percent increase of those from 2005 to 2010.

In 2011, the number of female veterans in Harford county ranks the 8<sup>th</sup> of the state which is 5.3% of total. In the past ten years, the highest increase of number of female veteran was about 4.5 percent in 2004.

## VETERAN INCOMES



In 2009, it was a significant difference in incomes between non-veteran women and men. Women bring in much less money than men. The median level of female veteran incomes is 16 percent (\$7,884) less than for men, while the non-veteran females bring in 43 percent (\$20,757) less than for men.

Figure 27 Civilian Median Incomes - 2009

## CHAPTER SOURCES

- S2101: Veteran Status, Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Survey: American Community Survey
- VetPop2007County: County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2000-2030: MDFemaleVetsbyCounty.xls